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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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1. The increase in DDR briquette production, which will be necessary if the requirements of the Five Year Plan are to be met, can be realized only if certain existing briquette factories are expanded, converted or rebuilt. Measures designed to increase briquette production must be inaugurated in 1952 and completed by the first half of 1953. In a meeting with Minister President Rau, Chairman of the State Planning Commission, on 16 November 1951, it was decided that briquette production can meet the increasing needs of industry during the first half of 1952 only if necessary reconstruction, expansion and conversion of briquette factories is completed on schedule. Therefore, on 6 December 1951, it was decided to establish a priority for six briquette factory construction projects.
2. An investment of 18 million DM will be necessary to convert the following briquette factories to the production of fine-grain briquettes:

Kulkwitz  
Neukirchen  
Kriebitzsch  
Phoenix  
Zipsendorf III  
Muecheln  
Beuna  
Gross-Kayna  
Gute Hoffnung

Voelpke  
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At present, the DDR railroads use about six million tons of briquettes per year. Experiments have shown that, by substituting fine-grain briquettes for the normal briquettes used heretofore, a 15.5 percent saving in fuel is possible. HV Kohle, with the permission of the State Planning Commission, has therefore provided for the conversion of 17,000 tons per day to fine-grain briquettes. A saving of 265,000 tons of briquettes in 1952 and 530,000 tons in 1953 is expected as a result of this conversion.

3. Dry Coal. Dry coal is lignite with a water content of about 30 percent in contrast to the normal water content of about 52 to 54 percent. It is hoped that enough dry coal can be produced to meet the needs of certain

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large consumers, Kraftwerk Klingenberg for example, which have heretofore used hard coal, lignite briquettes or coke. An investment of 15.5 million DM will be necessary to construct processing plants at the Muecheln and "Glueckauf" factories. These processing plants are to produce 1.6 million tons of dry coal per year. It is expected that .4 million tons will be produced in 1952.

4. Regis Briquette Factory, near Borna. After reconstruction, which will require an investment of 32.5 million DM, this factory is expected to produce 9,000 tons of briquettes per day, or 3 million tons per year. The factory must produce 288,000 tons of briquettes in 1953.
5. The "Sonne" Briquette Factory. An investment of 94 million DM will be necessary to reconstruct this factory, which is located near Gross-raeschen, and its mine power station. A daily production of 7,600 tons is expected, and the factory is to begin partial production in 1953.
6. The "Jonny Scheer" Briquette Factory, Laubusch. This factory is to be expanded so that it can produce 2,600 tons of briquettes per day, or .8 million tons per year. Construction work is scheduled to be completed in the fourth quarter of 1952.
7. The "Glueckauf" Briquette Factory, Knappenrode. The expansion of this factory, which will require an investment of 19.9 million DM, is the most important factor in the planned increase of briquette production for 1952. By the end of the first quarter of 1952, this factory is to be able to produce 270,000 tons of briquettes per year, and by the last quarter of 1952, annual capacity is to be increased by an additional 310,000 tons.
8. Stress was put on the fact that planned briquette production can only be attained if the above-mentioned construction projects are finished on schedule. It is, therefore, extremely important that the necessary construction work be completed and the necessary machinery and equipment delivered and installed by the dates established by the Secretariat for Coal and Power.

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